

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his remarks and, in particular, because in his family he has servicemembers. I thank Mr. ADLER for bringing this forward.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 491.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 684) recognizing and honoring Howard University School of Law's 140-year legacy of social justice and its continued commitment to the training of capable and compassionate legal practitioners and scholars, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 684

Whereas in 1867, shortly after the end of the Civil War, with funds provided by the Freedman's Bureau, Howard Normal and Theological Institute was established;

Whereas the following year, the Board of Trustees voted to expand the institute's curriculum and change the name to Howard University;

Whereas in 1869, Howard University School of Law, which shares Howard University's founding principles: Veritas et Utilitas (Truth and Service), was opened in an effort to address the great need to train lawyers who would have a strong commitment to helping African-Americans secure and protect their newly established rights granted by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution;

Whereas Howard Law School is the first law school dedicated to the education of African-Americans;

Whereas Howard Law School's original faculty members were former Dean of the Law School, John Mercer Langston, and the Honorable Albert Gallatin Riddle;

Whereas John Mercer Langston, the namesake of Langston University, was the first African-American Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia, representing Virginia's 4th district, and former President of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute (presently known as Virginia State University);

Whereas the Honorable Albert Gallatin Riddle, former Member of the 37th Congress, was an abolitionist and novelist;

Whereas Charlotte E. Ray (class of 1872) was not only the first African-American female graduate of Howard Law School, but was also the first African-American female to practice law in the District of Columbia;

Whereas James C. Napier (class of 1872), who was invited to attend Howard Law School by Dean John Mercer Langston, served as President William H. Taft's Reg-

istrar of the Treasury, and is 1 of 5 African-Americans whose signature has appeared on currency of the United States;

Whereas Robert H. Terrell (class of 1889) was the first African-American municipal judge for the District of Columbia;

Whereas former Dean of Howard Law School, William Henry Hastie, became the first African-American Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, the first African-American Federal magistrate judge, and the first African-American to be appointed as a Federal circuit court judge;

Whereas former Vice Dean, Charles Hamilton Houston, widely known as, "the man who killed Jim Crow", was known to remark to his students that, "a lawyer is either a social engineer or a parasite on society . . .";

Whereas Howard Law School served as the training ground and planning site for the lawyers who, through *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, rejected the notion that separate education equates to equal education;

Whereas civil rights attorneys Oliver Hill (class of 1933) and co-counsel, Spottswood Robinson III (class of 1939), were attorneys for the plaintiffs in *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which was 1 of 5 cases consolidated with *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*;

Whereas Thurgood Marshall (class of 1933) was the lead litigator to argue *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, before the Supreme Court, and was later named Associate Justice on the Supreme Court;

Whereas Damon Keith (class of 1949) is currently a senior judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit;

Whereas Harris Wofford (class of 1954) is a former Senator from Pennsylvania and was a civil rights advisor to President John F. Kennedy;

Whereas former Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, L. Douglas Wilder (class of 1959), was the first African-American elected as Governor in the United States;

Whereas Vernon Jordan (class of 1960), former advisor to President Bill Clinton, noted that at Howard Law School, he found, "a wife, a career, and a reaffirmation of [his] faith in the mission of black people", and that his time at Howard, "saved [his] soul";

Whereas Roland Burris (class of 1963) is a Member of the United States Senate;

Whereas Gabrielle McDonald (class of 1966), Howard University Trustee Emerita, serves as an Arbitrator on the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, is a former president and judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, formerly served as a judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas and was elected to the "Texas Woman's Hall of Fame";

Whereas former Dean and professor at Howard Law School, J. Clay Smith (class of 1967), who was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1978 and President Ronald Reagan in 1981 to serve on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in the capacities of Commissioner and Acting Chairman, is the author of "Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer 1844-1944" and "Rebels in Law: Voices in History of Black Women Lawyers", and the editor of "Supreme Justice: Speeches and Writings", written by Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas Wiley Daniel (class of 1971) was the first African-American appointed as a judge for the United States District Court for the District of Colorado;

Whereas Isaiah Leggett (class of 1974) is the County Executive for Montgomery County, Maryland;

Whereas Jack Johnson (class of 1975) is the County Executive for Prince George's County, Maryland;

Whereas the recent addition of Vicky Miles-LeGrange (class of 1977) as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma evidences the ongoing commitment of the faculty and staff of Howard Law School to equip alumni with the necessary tools to succeed at every level;

Whereas Gregory Meeks (class of 1978) is a Member of the United States House of Representatives;

Whereas former District of Columbia Mayors, Walter Washington (class of 1948) and Sharon Pratt Kelly (class of 1968), and current Mayor, Adrian Fenty (class of 1996), are alumni of Howard Law School;

Whereas Howard Law School is one of a select group of law schools that can boast having as alumni a Supreme Court Justice, numerous Federal and State judges, Members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, a Governor, and several Mayors;

Whereas the Princeton Review ranks Howard Law School's faculty as the most diverse law school faculty in the Nation;

Whereas Spencer Boyer, a Professor at Howard Law School, has 38 years of service, which makes him one of the most senior African-American law professors in the United States;

Whereas the competitive efforts of the *Huver I. Brown Trial Advocacy Moot Court Team*, the *Charles Hamilton Houston National Moot Court Team*, and the *Goler Teal Butcher International Moot Court Team* are evidence of Howard Law School's dedication to the vigorous training of zealous advocates;

Whereas Howard Law School's curriculum, which includes a study abroad program in Cape Town, South Africa, the Civil Rights Clinic, the Fair Housing Clinic, the World Food Law Institute, and the Institute of Intellectual Property and Social Justice, demonstrates an aggressive commitment to provide relevant hands-on instruction in an ever-evolving legal environment;

Whereas for 10 years, through the Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project, law students in the Howard University School of Law student-fellows program teach constitutional law in public high schools in the District of Columbia;

Whereas Howard Law School's comparatively low tuition and aggressive career services staff helped the school achieve a ranking of third on the Vault.com's list of the most underrated law schools in the Nation;

Whereas Howard Law School has contributed robustly to society through the education of attorneys who have gone on to serve the world in countless public and private capacities; and

Whereas there is no greater illustration of Howard Law School's motto, "Leadership for America and the Global Community", than the faculty, staff, students, and alumni of Howard University School of Law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Howard University School of Law's profound achievements and unwavering commitment to social justice for all people;

(2) encourages the continued dedication to the first-rate training of social engineers; and

(3) congratulates Howard University President, Sidney A. Ribeau, Ph.D., Howard University School of Law Dean, Kurt L. Schmoke, J.D., and the faculty, staff, students, and alumni of Howard Law School on the momentous occasion of its 140th anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 684 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Howard University School of Law on the event of their 140th anniversary. The students and many exemplary alumni of Howard University School of Law truly embody their motto, "Leadership for America and the Global Community."

The Howard University School of Law's deep commitment to social justice and compassion began with its founding in 1869. The school was established in an effort to help African Americans secure and protect their newly established rights. Throughout this Nation's history, Howard alumni have challenged racism, worked to attain equal rights and access to education, and broken down barriers, rising to prominent positions in the field of law and justice. It was Howard University School of Law which served as the training ground and planning site of the thinkers who boldly defeated the notion that separate education can ever be equal through the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*.

Of the many notable African American legal scholars, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, arguably one of the most influential African Americans in American history, was educated at Howard law school. Vernon Jordan, former National Urban League President and domestic policy adviser for President Clinton, was educated at Howard law school. Charles Hamilton Houston, who earned the title "The Man Who Killed Jim Crow" because of his successful civil rights litigation, served as vice dean at Howard.

There are few schools that can boast having a Supreme Court Justice, numerous Federal judges, Members of both the United States House and the Senate, a Governor and several mayors amongst its alumni. It is a proud history of those great minds, as well as the countless others that have come before, that pave the way for the next generation of legal scholars. Howard University School of Law graduates scholars with a lifelong commitment to change the world for the better.

Howard has been recognized for its diverse faculty, its relatively low cost, opportunity for hands-on experience through a study abroad program of South Africa, and many other professional development opportunities, as well as their volunteer work here in

D.C., teaching constitutional law in public schools.

The dedication to the tenets of truth and service that inspired the founding of Howard University and the School of Law still exist today as this institution continues to work towards social justice and leadership. The Howard University School of Law remains an important institution continuing to serve as a beacon of justice and learning.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor and congratulate the current Howard University president, Dr. Sidney Ribeau, and the Howard University School of Law dean, Kurt Schmoke, as well as the faculty, staff, students and alumni of the Howard University School of Law on this momentous occasion of its 140th anniversary. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 684, a resolution recognizing and honoring Howard University School of Law's 140th anniversary of legacy and social justice and its continued commitment to the training of capable and compassionate legal practitioners and scholars.

Howard University was chartered by Congress as a private university in Washington, D.C., in 1867. The law school at Howard opened its doors to its first six students in 1869. By the end of the first year, the law school had enrolled a total of 22 students. The first students graduated from Howard University School of Law on February 3, 1871. The American Bar Association accredited the school in 1931. Today, Howard University School of Law graduates approximately 185 students with either a juris doctorate or a master of law degree. Students attending Howard come from all over the United States and the globe.

Howard University School of Law has had a history of promoting social and civil change. In fact, it has an impressive lineup of alumni that were key figures in American history, including former Representative John Mercer Langston, the first African American Member of the House of Representatives; Charlotte E. Ray, the first African American woman to practice law in the District of Columbia; and Thurgood Marshall, a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court and lead litigator in the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

I congratulate Howard School of Law on 140 years of academic success and wish them luck as they continue to inspire the country's next generation.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize, for 4 minutes, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), the sponsor of this resolution.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for her leadership in coming to this House and taking us by storm. To our ranking member who is managing the bill today, thank you for your support.

As has been mentioned, 140 years ago, Howard University established its law school. Since that time, hundreds of young men and women have graduated from this prestigious law school. Today, under the direction of our president, Sidney Ribeau, it is also carrying on the legacy that was started in 1869.

Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court Justice, known for his tenacity, his intelligence, his forthrightness, and at Howard University in 1869 and beyond, they talked about social engineers they were putting out, men and women who could elaborate and repeat the Constitution and represent young people, old people, and people all over this country. They continue in that tradition today:

Thurgood Marshall, 1954, the Board of Education, equal schools under the law;

Kurt Schmoke, former mayor of Baltimore, Maryland;

Our sitting Senator right now, Senator BURRIS from Chicago, Illinois, is a graduate of Howard law school;

Our own colleague, GREGORY MEEKS of New York, is a graduate of Howard law school.

The school today probably is just as important as it was, not probably, is just as important today as it was 140 years ago. I am honored that the House would take up the legislation today that we would pass it on suspension. In a couple of weeks, they are having a ceremony on campus at Howard University, and I invite all the alumni of Howard University to come back, come back on campus and let's celebrate.

Today we live in a world where equal protection under the law is a must. We must make sure that every citizen in America has access to quality representation, access to a fair process, and that lawyers from all over this country and abroad who represent those clients will give to the very best of their ability. Howard University law school is 140 years old. We thank those who began the school 140 years ago.

We pray that as the tradition of the law school continues to excel around the world, that we will continue to lift up the United States of America, that we will protect our judicial system, and that the lawyers who graduate from all the law schools across this country, including Howard University's law school, represent to the very best of their ability so that American citizens will know that the third branch of government is alive and well because in 1869 Howard University was established.

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Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I don't believe I have any additional speakers on this bill, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his remarks in support of this measure and also Ms. KILPATRICK for bringing this measure forward. I, again, commend Howard University law school for its continuing commitment to equality, justice and opportunity for all, and urge all of my colleagues to vote for this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 684, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN WYOMING COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 696) acknowledging and congratulating Western Wyoming Community College in Southwest Wyoming on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of service to the students and citizens of the State of Wyoming.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 696

Whereas Western Wyoming Community College was established in 1959 through the efforts of a citizens committee and a general election that formed the original district;

Whereas the College began classes in Rock Springs High School, moved to the Reliance School, and then finally moved to its present College Drive location in Rock Springs in 1969;

Whereas the College opened an extended campus in Green River in 1975;

Whereas these expansions were made possible in part by the Sweetwater County voters, who approved 3 general obligation bond issues, leading to the construction of Western's current award-winning structure;

Whereas the College's service area now encompasses all of Southwestern Wyoming, including Sweetwater, Uinta, Carbon, Sublette, and Lincoln counties;

Whereas the College has grown from serving 40 students during the fall semester of 1959 to currently serving over 4,000 credit and 2,000 community education students each semester;

Whereas the College adheres to its Guiding Principles: "Learning is our Purpose", "Students are our Focus", "Employees are our Most Important Resource", "The Community is our Partner", "Adapting to Change Defines our Future", and "Ethical Standards Guide our Actions";

Whereas the College embodies these principles in its motto: "A commitment to quality and success";

Whereas the College is a valued partner with industry, education, and local business in its service area to provide transfer and technical education, workforce training, cultural and athletic activities, and community education courses;

Whereas the College is the fifth of 7 comprehensive community colleges in Wyoming, and a vital part of Wyoming's higher education system;

Whereas the transfer agreement between Wyoming's community colleges and the University of Wyoming creates a seamless transition for students wishing to continue their education; and

Whereas the fall of 2009 marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Western Wyoming Community College: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives acknowledges and congratulates Western Wyoming Community College in Southwest Wyoming on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of service to the students and citizens of the State of Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 696 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 696, which celebrates Western Wyoming Community College's 50th year of service to the students and the State of Wyoming.

Established in 1959, a local citizens committee and a general election led to Western Wyoming Community College. Beginning with only 40 community college students and occupying the local high school facilities, WWCC has emerged as a vital part of the southwestern Wyoming community that prepares graduates for advanced degrees and workforce readiness.

WWCC is a comprehensive community college that provides a great foundation for students because of its small class sizes, hands-on learning experiences, and highly qualified instructors. WWCC truly succeeds at educating its students. In 2008, 100 percent of the nursing class passed the State exam.

Today, Western Wyoming Community College enrolls over 3,000 students and offers a wide range of courses. With nine academic programs, 70 concentrations, \$3 million worth of financial aid, and moderate undergraduate tuition, WWCC provides an affordable and diverse academic education for many students living in the surrounding area.

The college prides itself on responding to the changing needs of local businesses and industries, primarily mining and energy, with exceptional academic and technical programs. Its success is based on a strong history of collaboration with local industries.

With that said, WWCC lives up to its motto: "A commitment to quality and

success." I commend Representative LUMMIS for bringing this resolution forward. Again, I want to express my support for this bill, and urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 696, acknowledging and congratulating Western Wyoming Community College in southwest Wyoming on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of service to the students and citizens of Wyoming.

Western Wyoming Community College was established in 1959. Through the efforts of a citizens' committee, a campaign began, an election was held, and the college in the original district was created. Through the support of the community, the campus has been expanded several times since it was originally built in 1966. Student numbers have increased from 40 in 1959 to over 5,000 in 2002.

Western Wyoming Community College has grown almost every year and is now one of the seven community colleges that serve the State of Wyoming. The main campus is located in Rock Springs, Wyoming, and, together with an extended campus located in Green River, comprises the fourth-largest population center in Wyoming.

WWCC offers a variety of educational services to the community. They offer 2-year transfer programs for students pursuing a baccalaureate, 2-year occupational degrees, and a number of occupational certificate programs. The college has programs in humanities and fine arts; social science; science and mathematics; business; technology and industry; and health science.

Western's mission statement reflects the dedication to education that has led WWCC to become the successful institution it is today. Of the 293 first-time, full-time students that enrolled in WWCC in 2005, 72 percent graduated or went on to other higher education institutions by 2008.

The mission of WWCC is to provide access to postsecondary educational opportunities by offering broad, comprehensive programs in academic as well as vocational technical subjects. Committed to quality and success, Western encourages flexibility, innovation, and active learning for students, faculty, and staff.

Western Wyoming Community College celebrates the 50th anniversary of their founding this month. For 50 years, WWCC has provided a quality education to the people of their community, allowing them to further their careers and better their lives.

I thank Representative LUMMIS of Wyoming for introducing this resolution. I congratulate Western Wyoming Community College. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. I reserve the balance of my time.